**MINUTES of the**
**DELAWARE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**Buena Vista – December 18, 2017**

**Attendance:**

| Member | Present |
|---|---|
| N. Batta | Yes |
| C. Bo | Yes |
| J. Bullock | Yes |
| L. Davis Burnham | Yes |
| R. Byrd | Yes |
| C. Cade | Yes |
| J. Casey | Yes |
| J. Cohan | No |
| N. Cook | Yes |
| F. Dixon | Yes |
| B. Fasy | No |
| R. Geisenberger | Yes |
| R. Glen | Yes |
| G. Hindes | No |
| J. Horty | Yes |
| M. Houghton | Yes |

| Member | Present |
|---|---|
| M. Jackson | Yes |
| J. J. Johnson | Yes |
| K. Lewis | Yes |
| A. Lubin | Yes |
| G. Marcozzi | Yes |
| I. McConnel | No |
| C. Morgan | Yes |
| M. Morton | No |
| J. Polidori | Yes |
| E. Ratledge | Yes |
| T. Shopa | Yes |
| D. Short | Yes |
| K. Simpler | No |
| G. Simpson | Yes |
| D. Swayze | Yes |

**Members in Attendance:** 25
**Members Absent:** 6

**Others Present**: A. Aka, J. Avera, A. Brown, J. Cole, B. Doolittle, A. Egolf, E. Goldner, R. Goldsmith, C. Heiks, M. Hopkins, J. Hudson, A. Jenkins, K. Knight, B. Maxwell, P. Morrill, B. Motyl, R. Nathan, J. Nauman, J. Nutter, B. Osborne, E. Park, A. Penney, D. Roose, M. Sullivan, L. Thornton, J. Wedel and members of the press.

**Opening Business:** Mr. Houghton called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m.

The minutes from the September meeting were approved as submitted.

**Expenditure Forecasts:**

Mr. Ratledge and Mr. Jackson presented the General Fund Expenditure forecasts.

Mr. Ratledge reviewed the Balance Sheet estimate. He noted that total FY 2018 spending authority is $4,322.8 million and that there is no Cash to the Bond bill this year. He also said that the Reversion estimate remains at $10.0 million while Encumbered remains at $43.0 million and Continuing is increased from $91.7 million to $97.6 million.

Mr. Ratledge also reviewed the Functional method. He indicated that Salaries are expected to increase by 2.9% this year. Such a growth rate is higher than the 5-year annual average growth of 2.34%. Meanwhile Fringe Benefits are forecast to rise 2.6%, to $493.0 million, and Pension is expected to grow by 3.6%. Mr. Ratledge asked why the Pension subcategory entitled "Other" is expected to decline by $22.0 million. Mr. Jackson explained that post-retirement increases enacted by the General Assembly are only funded for a 5-year period. He added that the FY 2018 budget represents the end of the 5-year period from the last time a post-retirement increase occurred.

Mr. Ratledge indicated that Debt Service is expected to increase by $8.2 million. He asked why Grants are expected to decline. Mr. Jackson answered that the lack of General Fund cash in the Bond Bill, a 20% decline in Grant-in-Aid and a series a reduction in the budget for various pass-through programs have led to a drop in the estimate.

In response to another question from Mr. Ratledge, Mr. Jackson said that the number of individuals eligible for Medicaid was 234,947, and that the newly eligible figure stood at 11,638. He added that data collected after the end of open enrollment period will be taken into account in the derivation of the next DEFAC estimate (open enrollment ended a few days before the December meeting).

Mr. Morgan asked whether Mr. Jackson expected the Medicaid estimate to hold after analysis of the open enrollment data. Mr. Jackson said he did not expect drastic changes (i.e., $20 million to $30 million) to the estimate. Mr. Houghton asked whether all analysis will be completed by the first quarter of next year. Mr. Jackson replied affirmatively.

Rep. Short indicated that it would be helpful to know the mix of health care participants this week. Mr. Geisenberger said it could prove difficult to do so, pointing to a backlog queue. Mr. Nauman added that the extension to December 15, 2017 has led to a significant queue. In response to a question from Senator Simpson, Mr. Jackson said an improving economy could have an impact on future Medicaid enrollment. He also said that eligibility is verified and checked when individuals sign up.

Mr. Ratledge mentioned that estimates for both Contractual Services and Supplies and Materials are lower than their FY 2017 values. Mr. Jackson said that the decrease is not surprising since the budget included almost $200 million worth of reduction (See Table 1a, Table 1b and Table 1c for complete details).

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept $4,172.2 million as the Expenditure estimate for FY 2018. The estimate represents an increase of $66.1 million from FY 2017.

Mr. Nauman noted that when compared to the September estimate, the FY 2018 Expenditure estimate is down by only $5.9 million.

**Revenue Forecasts:**

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Glen, Mr. Knight and Mr. Roose presented the General Fund Revenue forecasts.

**Economic Outlook**

Mr. Aka presented economic forecasts for the U.S. (produced by IHS Markit ("IHS")) and Delaware (developed by the Department of Finance (DOF)). He mentioned that IHS removed in October the fiscal stimulus assumption from its baseline outlook, which has led to a weaker outlook for the national economy relative to September. Mr. Aka said that because of the removal of the assumption the IHS outlook is now similar to the December Blue Chip Consensus.

Mr. Aka said that Delaware's employment growth is little changed from September, but the Wages and Salaries growth estimates are lower in December because of the removal of the fiscal stimulus assumption from the IHS baseline economic outlook.

Mr. Dixon questioned the timing of removal of said assumption. He also inquired as to why the December GDP growth estimates are back to their September rates on a fiscal year basis. Mr. Aka explained that all estimates dropped in October after IHS removed the stimulus assumption before slowly increasing. He mentioned that back in September IHS expected 2.1% GDP growth in the third quarter. The quarter saw a higher, 3.3% growth instead, according to the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Mr. Dixon made a series of observations about the performance of the DOF Tax Model, which was presented in September at the Revenue Subcommittee. He said that since PIT receipts are likely to be stable in most years on the back of stable GDP growth, their growth could be approximated by a trend line. Moreover, Mr. Dixon argued that results from the DOF Tax Model will probably be disappointing at the turns of the business cycles, as well as inaccurate for volatile revenue sources such as the Corporate Income Tax (CIT). Mr. Dixon noted that his purpose is not to criticize the DOF Model but to provide context for its performance during the FY 2013-17 period. Mr. Houghton asked whether an economic downturn was forthcoming. Mr. Dixon answered that the U.S. economy was currently in a good shape.

**General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2018:**

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to September's estimates:

| Revenue Category | Sep-17 | Dec-17 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abandoned Property Refunds | (110.0) | (85.0) | 25.0 |
| CIT Refunds | (57.0) | (70.0) | (13.0) |
| Realty Transfer Tax | 148.4 | 142.0 | (6.4) |
| Lottery | 205.6 | 211.5 | 5.9 |
| Gross Receipts Tax | 245.5 | 241.6 | (3.9) |
| Alcoholic Beverage Tax | 26.2 | 23.0 | (3.2) |
| Hospital Board and Treatment | 42.4 | 39.7 | (2.7) |
| Bank Franchise Tax | 89.5 | 88.3 | (1.2) |
| Public Utility Tax | 43.7 | 43.0 | (0.7) |

For a complete listing of FY 2017 estimates, see Table 2.

**Discussion of FY 2018 Estimates:**

**PIT Less Refunds:** Mr. Roose did not recommend any change in the estimate. He explained that although it could be higher the Withholding estimate was left unchanged because of uncertainty about next year's bonus season. Mr. Roose said that the estimate could be raised at the March meeting if the strength in the revenue category continues in the first quarter. He also indicated that other PIT components were left unchanged.

**Net Franchise + LP/LLC:** Mr. Knight did not recommend any change in the estimate.

**Abandoned Property Less Refunds:** Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate of $25.0 million. The increase is attributable to a decrease in Refunds by $25 million, due to implementation of a new approval process which is intended to prevent fraud.

Mr. Polidori asked why the gross revenue estimate dropped from $554.0 million in FY 2018 to $500.0 million in FY 2019. Mr. Geisenberger said that the lion's share of securities audits is disappearing. He noted however that 75% of eligible companies have elected on December 11, 2017 into the Secretary of State VDA program and the Department of Finance (DOF) expedited audit program. Mr. Geisenberger mentioned that the FY 2019 estimate will be adjusted once a thorough analysis of these conversions has been made over the next 3 to 6 months.

Mr. Houghton said that in his view Abandoned Property will not implode, but will decline slowly and steadily. Mr. Geisenberger said it may be possible to keep the revenue flat as a percentage of total revenue. Mr. Bullock added that the goal is to avoid the ups and downs of the revenue category, and indicated that the FY 2019 estimate could go up in the future.

**Gross Receipts Tax (GRT):** Mr. Roose recommended a drop in the estimate by $3.9 million. He explained that the adjusted growth rate (after accounting for large audits and misclassified payment) is about 4.6%, and that the Department of Finance (DOF) was expecting the same rate for the remaining months of the year.

**Lottery:** Mr. Roose recommended a $5.9 million increase in the estimate. While the estimate for the Traditional category was unchanged, Mr. Roose explained that the bulk of the increase in the non-traditional category was due to a sharp rise in Sport lottery subcategory. Regarding the latter, he explained that with a couple of weeks left in the football season, the amount retained by the State has already reached approximately $8.0 million, compared with $2.2 million for the whole of last year.

Mr. Houghton asked why this year's Sport lottery figure is much stronger than last year's. Mr. Geisenberger replied that last year was an historic low. He added that people tend to bet that their favorites will beat the spread, and that favorites have been less likely to do so this year.

Mr. Geisenberger mentioned an ongoing Supreme Court case involving the legalization of sport gambling and added that 6 Justices appeared likely to do so. He also mentioned a study which looked at the revenue impact of such legalization and the possible upside for Delaware in the near term.

Mr. Byrd said that Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment has paid out $56 million to the State and the horsemen through the first three quarters of the year, while incurring a loss of about $300,000. He indicated that the hotel, casino, and racetrack complex could be prompted to cut down on expenses if the situation does not improve, which could have an impact on future Lottery estimates.

**Net Corporate Income Tax (CIT):** Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by $13.0 million. He attributed the reduction to several large refund requests received after the September DEFAC meeting. Mr. Roose noted that CIT revenue is also affected by the Delaware Competes, although the extent of the impact is currently uncertain.

**Realty Transfer Tax (RTT):** The estimate was reduced by $6.4 million. Mr. Aka pointed out that current tracking is misleading because it does not take into account the very large receipt in December. He also indicated that the Fiscal note used in the revenue forecast was based on "transactions occurring" after an effective date while the actual bill language references "contracts signed" before the effective date. He mentioned that the September estimate could be exceeded if many commercial transactions take place in the remaining months of the year.

Mr. Geisenberger addressed a question from Senator Simpson by saying that commercial transactions usually require many months of due diligence after a contract has been signed. He said that DOF will have a better handle of the estimate in March.

**Bank Franchise Tax:** Mr. Glen recommended a decrease in the Bank Franchise Tax estimate by $1.2 million. He explained that the decrease was entirely due to the application of historic preservation tax credits.

**Hospital Board & Treatment:** The estimate was reduced by $2.7 million. Mr. Aka attributed the decline to lower census at the Vets Home and DHSS.

**Public Utility Tax (PUT):** Mr. Roose recommended a slight decrease in the estimate. He mentioned that various segments of the tax base have been declining and that the tax applies to the voice part of cell phone usage, which could also be on the decline.

**Alcoholic Beverage Tax:** Mr. Roose recommended a $3.2 million decrease in the estimate. He believed that behavioral factors as a result of the latest tax law change may be in play. Mr. Roose noted however that several large payers missed their payment date in November with payments received in December instead, so the revenue category is actually about 10% higher FYTD.

Rep. Johnson asked whether the estimate took into account the fact that in some cases the retailers did not pass the tax onto consumers. Mr. Roose answered that behavioral factors were included in the estimate. Mr. Geisenberger added that the floor tax applied to wholesalers and not to retailers who may have built up inventories before the tax increase. He also indicated that the fiscal note was based on national data, which may not have captured the stock-up effect in the State well.

Other changes were attributed to tracking.

**FY 2018 Estimate Adopted:**

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept $4,239.7 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2018. The estimate represents a decrease of $0.2 million from the September estimate.

**General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2019:**

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to September's estimates:

| Revenue Category | Sep-17 | Dec-17 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abandoned Property | 475.0 | 500.0 | 25.0 |
| Abandoned Property Refunds | (122.5) | (110.0) | 12.5 |
| Realty Transfer Tax | 162.9 | 156.3 | (6.6) |
| Gross Receipts Tax | 257.8 | 253.7 | (4.1) |
| Lottery | 206.9 | 210.8 | 3.9 |
| Alcoholic Beverage Tax | 28.6 | 25.4 | (3.3) |
| Hospital Board and Treatment | 42.8 | 40.0 | (2.8) |
| Public Utility Tax | 38.7 | 38.0 | (0.7) |

For a complete listing of FY 2018 estimates, see Table 2.

**Discussion of FY 2019 Estimates:**

**Abandoned Property Less Refunds:** Mr. Roose noted that backlog resulting from the new approval process will be transitory and Refunds will return to long term trend of claims, as DOF employees become more familiar with the new process.

Mr. Lewis reported that all other changes reflected legislation and/or the carrying forward of changes made in FY 2018 and maintaining previous growth rates.

**FY 2019 Estimate Adopted:**

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept $4,316.4 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2019. The estimate represents an increase of $23.9 million from the September estimate.

**Balance and Appropriations Worksheet:** Ms. Goldsmith presented the Balance and Appropriations worksheet. The result of this exercise is attached as Table 3.

**Transportation Trust Fund (TTF)**

**TTF -- Expenditures:** Mr. Motyl presented the Transportation Trust Fund's expenditure forecast.

**State Operations Expenditure:** Decreased from $340 million in September to $337.1 million. Mr. Motyl explained that the drop was mostly due to a refund related to Debt Service saving.

**State Capital Expenditure:** There was no change from the September estimate of $238.6 million.

**Federal Capital Expenditure:** There was no change from the September estimate of $254 million.

**U.S. 301 Capital Expenditure:** Decreased from $156.7 million in September to $143.0 million. Mr. Motyl said that one contract was running behind schedule and that expenditure will be moved to next year.

In response to a question from Mr. Houghton, Mr. Motyl clarified that the adjustments made to the U.S. 301 Capital Expenditure can be linked to the performance of one large contractor.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept $972.7 million as the FY 2018 TTF expenditure estimate. The estimate represents a decrease of $16.6 million from the September estimate. (See Table 4.)

**TTF -- Revenues:** Mr. Motyl presented the Transportation Trust Fund's revenue forecast.

The following changes were made from the September estimates.

**FY 2018 Estimates:**

**Toll Road Revenues:** There was no change from the September estimate of $200.3 million.

**Motor Fuel Tax Administration:** Increased from $128.0 million in September to $132.1 million. Mr. Motyl said the FYTD consumption is flat, when compared to last year. He added that tracking would indicate a larger increase in the revenue category this year; however last year's figures include two very strong months.

**Division of Motor Vehicles:** There was no change from the September estimate of $212.6 million.

**Other Transportation Revenues:** There was no change from the September estimate of $15.6 million.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept $560.6 million as the FY 2018 TTF revenue estimate. The estimate represents an increase of $4.1 million from the September estimate.

**FY 2019 Estimates:**

The following changes were made from the September estimates.

**Toll Road Revenues:** There was no change from the September estimate of $202.9 million.

**Motor Fuel Tax Administration:** Increased from $128 million in September to $132.1 million.

**Division of Motor Vehicles:** There was no change from the September estimate of $215.8 million.

**Other Transportation Revenues:** There was no change from the September estimate of $15.6 million.

Mr. Morgan argued that the overall FY 2019 TTF revenue estimate of $566.5 million should also include an estimate for U.S. 301. Mr. Motyl estimated U.S. 301 revenues at $7.9 million for FY 2019 and $17.7 million for FY 2020.

(See Table 5.)

**Other Business:**

**Federal Tax Reform:** Mr. Geisenberger and Mr. Houghton thanked Staff of the Department of Finance (DOF) and the Division of Revenue (DOR) for their hard work on understanding the implications of the Federal tax reforms on Delaware's revenues.

In his broad outline Mr. Roose indicated that the lower personal income tax rates, higher standard deductions and child tax credits will benefit many taxpayers. He mentioned that the tax bill, which was intended to provide a stimulus for businesses, includes a reduction in the current top CIT rate to a flat 21%, provides a 20% deduction for income from pass-through entities, and substantially changes the taxation of foreign-earned income.

Because of uncertain taxpayer behaviors and regulatory interpretations yet to be developed, Mr. Roose said that the effect of the bill on Delaware is currently unknown. He also mentioned the lack of both Federal and Delaware data for many detailed provisions in the bill. Mr. Roose said that DOF will be working with the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), the Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA) and other organizations to estimate the effects of the bill on the State. Mr. Geisenberger asked DEFAC members with expertise in or knowledge of the fields covered in the bill to not hesitate to discuss their opinions and insights with Mr. Roose.

Mr. Roose said that although the March DEFAC meeting will incorporate the preliminary effects of the tax law changes, detailed data to allow a refined estimate of the full impact of the bill will not be available until 2021. He mentioned the provisions of the bill that are expected to have substantial impact on Delaware such as the curtailing of itemized deductions, repatriated income, taxation of pass-through entities and bonus depreciation. Mr. Roose added that the repeal of personal exemption is actually setting the deduction to zero, but he did not expect the Delaware personal credit to be eliminated as a result. He indicated that rate changes will have no effect on Delaware's revenue.

Mr. Geisenberger noted that the tax bill will significantly widen the gap between Delaware's standard deduction and the nation's, which could impact taxpayers' behaviors. Mr. Shopa agreed and described a scenario in which taxpayers could file itemized deductions with their Delaware returns and standard deductions with their Federal returns. He asked whether Delaware should audit the State's returns in such a scenario. Mr. Geisenberger answered that DOF and DOR will probably need more resources in this case. Mr. Shopa and Mr. Horty also discussed behavioral changes regarding estimated payments, mortgage interests and contributions. In response to a question from Mr. Horty, Mr. Ratledge said Delaware gets 70 cents back that for every dollar it sends to Washington.

Mr. Roose described why repatriation of foreign-held assets may represent a large upside risk for Delaware's revenue. Mr. Geisenberger asked how payments spread over many years at the Federal level will interact with Delaware laws. Mr. Roose said there is an 8-year installment in the bill and that assumptions and details will be worked out over the next several weeks.

Mr. Morgan said that many high-income individuals left Maryland for other U.S. states a few years ago after Maryland boosted taxes on high earners. He asked Mr. Roose to be alert about potential developments in Delaware, given that real estate tax deductions will be capped beginning next year.

Responding to a question from Mr. Cade about tax-exempt bonds, Mr. Geisenberger said that private activity bonds were untouched by the Federal tax bill while advance refunding bonds were repealed. He noted that Delaware closed its last advance refunding bonds a few weeks ago, saving the State $4.7 million. He thanked the good work of Ms. Scola, the Director of Bond Finance, and his Staff.

**FY 2019 Debt Limit:** Ms. Goldsmith presented the debt limit for FY 2019. This amount is equal to 5% of projected FY 2019 revenues or $215.82 million. A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept $215.82 million as the FY 2019 debt limit.

**Fiscal Notebook and Tax Preference Report:** Ms. Goldsmith mentioned that the latest versions of the Fiscal Notebook and Tax Preference Report can be found on the Department of Finance's webpage. Specifically they can be found at:

https://finance.delaware.gov/publications/fiscal_notebook_17/front/greetings.shtml

and

https://finance.delaware.gov/publications/taxpref.shtml

Mr. Houghton announced the next scheduled DEFAC meeting dates:

- March 19, 2018
- April 16, 2018

There being no further business, Mr. Houghton adjourned the meeting at 3:07 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Arsene Aka

Table 1a.

| DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2018 ($ in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **December 2017 (as of 11/30/17) DRAFT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FY2010 Actual | FY2011 Actual | FY2012 Actual | FY2013 Actual | FY2014 Actual | FY2015 Actual | FY2016 Actual | FY2017 Actual | | | | | | | FY2018 Appropriation |
| Budget Act | 3,091.5 | 3,305.3 | 3,508.6 | 3,586.8 | 3,718.2 | 3,809.5 | 3,908.5 | 4,084.1 | | | | | | | 4,106.9 |
| Cash to Bond Bill | 0.0 | 91.0 | 115.3 | 53.4 | 60.9 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 12.6 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| Grant-in-Aid | 35.4 | 35.2 | 41.2 | 44.2 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 43.0 | 45.9 | | | | | | | 37.3 |
| Continuing & Encumbered (from prior years) | 183.7 | 184.9 | 303.7 | 301.1 | 276.4 | 194.8 | 201.3 | 181.5 | | | | | | | 178.6 |
| Supplementals | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| ***Fiscal Year Spending Authority*** | **3,310.6** | **3,616.4** | **3,968.8** | **3,985.5** | **4,100.2** | **4,073.5** | **4,152.8** | **4,324.3** | | | | | | | **4,322.8** |
| **LESS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | *Sep* | *Dec* | *Mar* | *Apr* | *May* | *June* | |
| Reversions to the General Fund | 49.3 | 42.1 | 75.3 | 50.5 | 111.3 | 39.6 | 57.5 | 39.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | | | | | |
| Encumbered to next fiscal year | 37.7 | 35.2 | 39.3 | 35.6 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 43.0 | | | | | |
| Continuing to next fiscal year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating Budget | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Bill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Continuing | 147.2 | 268.4 | 261.8 | 240.9 | 154.6 | 161.8 | 140.7 | 141.1 | 91.7 | 97.6 | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 234.1 | 345.7 | 376.4 | 327.0 | 306.1 | 240.9 | 239.0 | 218.2 | 144.7 | 150.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (150.6) |
| ***Fiscal Year Budgetary Expenditures*** | **3,076.5** | **3,270.7** | **3,592.4** | **3,658.5** | **3,794.1** | **3,832.6** | **3,913.7** | **4,106.1** | | | | | | | **4,172.2** |
| **% increase/(decrease)** | | **6.31%** | **9.84%** | **1.84%** | **3.71%** | **1.01%** | **3.15%** | **4.92%** | | | | | | | **1.6%** |
| ***Comments:*** | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 | FY2015 | FY2016 | FY2017 | 5-Yr Avg | | | | | | FY 2018 |
| Expenditures / Spending Authority | 92.9% | 90.4% | 90.5% | 91.8% | 92.5% | 94.1% | 94.2% | 95.0% | 93.5% | | | | | | 96.5% |
| Reversions / Spending Authority | 1.5% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 2.7% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 1.5% | | | | | | 0.2% |
| Encumbered / Spending Authority | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | | | | | | 1.0% |
| Total Continuing / Spending Authority | 4.4% | 7.4% | 6.6% | 6.0% | 3.8% | 4.0% | 3.4% | 3.3% | 4.1% | | | | | | 2.3% |

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;
December 18, 2017

Table 1b.

**DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2018 ($ in millions)**
**December 2017 (as of 11/30/17) DRAFT**

| | FY2013 Actual | FY2014 Actual | FY2015 Actual | FY2016 Actual | FY2017 Actual | FY2018 Dec | Difference 18 vs. '17 | % change 18 vs. '17 | Annual Avg. Chg. FY13 to FY18 | FY2018 YTD (actual 11/30/17) | % spent FY2018 YTD | % of forecast FY2018 total | % of FY2017 total | % of FY2016 total | % of FY2015 total | % of FY2014 total | % of FY2013 total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Salaries** | 1,285.6 | 1,306.8 | 1,338.5 | 1,361.8 | 1,402.9 | 1,443.0 | 40.1 | 2.9% | 2.34% | 637.0 | 34.5% | 34.6% | 34.2% | 34.8% | 34.9% | 34.4% | 35.1% |
| **Fringe Benefits** | 379.0 | 396.0 | 403.0 | 453.7 | 480.5 | 493.0 | 12.5 | 2.6% | 5.40% | 206.6 | 11.2% | 11.8% | 11.7% | 11.6% | 10.5% | 10.4% | 10.4% |
| **Health Care** | 261.7 | 279.1 | 283.1 | 334.1 | 359.0 | 368.0 | 9.0 | 2.5% | 7.06% | 150.7 | 8.2% | 8.8% | 8.7% | 8.5% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 7.2% |
| **Other** | 117.3 | 116.9 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 121.5 | 125.0 | 3.5 | 2.9% | 1.28% | 55.9 | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.2% |
| **Pension** | 271.9 | 285.8 | 287.0 | 297.3 | 317.7 | 329.0 | 11.3 | 3.6% | 3.89% | 153.7 | 8.3% | 7.9% | 7.7% | 7.6% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.4% |
| **Contribution** | 141.0 | 143.0 | 147.7 | 150.6 | 153.7 | 175.7 | 22.0 | 14.3% | 4.50% | 81.3 | 4.4% | 4.2% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 3.9% |
| **Health Care** | 108.5 | 110.0 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 131.3 | 142.6 | 11.3 | 8.6% | 5.62% | 66.0 | 3.6% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 2.7% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 3.0% |
| **Other** | 22.4 | 32.8 | 35.5 | 41.7 | 32.7 | 10.7 | (22.0) | -67.3% | -13.74% | 6.3 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| **Debt Service** | 144.8 | 158.0 | 163.9 | 169.4 | 179.0 | 187.2 | 8.2 | 4.6% | 5.27% | 126.4 | 6.8% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 4.2% | 4.0% |
| **Grants** | 372.8 | 379.6 | 377.9 | 349.6 | 365.7 | 340.0 | (25.7) | -7.0% | -1.83% | 152.0 | 8.2% | 8.1% | 8.9% | 8.9% | 9.9% | 10.0% | 10.2% |
| **Medicaid** | 637.0 | 661.8 | 668.0 | 689.1 | 739.7 | 762.0 | 22.3 | 3.0% | 3.65% | 317.4 | 17.2% | 18.3% | 18.0% | 17.6% | 17.4% | 17.4% | 17.4% |
| **Contractual Services** | 484.0 | 517.3 | 511.9 | 513.6 | 537.6 | 542.0 | 4.4 | 0.8% | 2.29% | 217.7 | 11.8% | 13.0% | 13.1% | 13.1% | 13.4% | 13.6% | 13.2% |
| **Supplies & Materials** | 63.7 | 69.9 | 68.0 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 62.0 | (4.7) | -9.8% | -0.54% | 27.7 | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| **Capital Outlay** | 19.6 | 18.8 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 | (0.3) | -2.1% | -6.51% | 6.8 | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| **FY Budgetary Expenditures** | 3,658.5 | 3,794.0 | 3,832.6 | 3,913.7 | 4,106.1 | 4,172.2 | 66.1 | 1.6% | 2.66% | 1845.3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

*Comments:*

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;
December 18, 2017

Table 1c.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2018-2023 ($ in millions)
December 2017 (as of 11/30/17) DRAFT

| | FY2013 Actual | FY2014 Actual | FY2015 Actual | FY2016 Actual | FY2017 Actual | FY2018 Dec | | FY2019 Dec | FY2020 Dec | FY2021 Dec | FY2022 Dec | FY2023 Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 1,285.6 | 1,306.8 | 1,338.5 | 1,361.8 | 1,402.9 | 1,443.0 | | 1476.7 | 1511.2 | 1546.5 | 1582.7 | 1619.7 |
| Fringe Benefits | 379.0 | 396.0 | 403.0 | 453.7 | 480.5 | 493.0 | | 520.6 | 550.0 | 581.4 | 614.9 | 650.7 |
| Health Care | 261.7 | 279.1 | 283.1 | 334.1 | 359.0 | 368.0 | | 394.0 | 421.8 | 451.5 | 483.4 | 517.5 |
| Other | 117.3 | 116.9 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 121.5 | 125.0 | | 126.6 | 128.2 | 129.9 | 131.5 | 133.2 |
| Pension | 271.9 | 285.8 | 287.0 | 297.3 | 317.7 | 329.0 | | 343.4 | 358.9 | 375.4 | 392.9 | 411.5 |
| Contribution | 141.0 | 143.0 | 147.7 | 150.6 | 153.7 | 175.7 | | 183.6 | 191.9 | 200.5 | 209.5 | 218.9 |
| Health Care | 108.5 | 110.0 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 131.3 | 142.6 | | 150.6 | 159.1 | 168.0 | 177.4 | 187.4 |
| Other | 22.4 | 32.8 | 35.5 | 41.7 | 32.7 | 10.7 | | 9.2 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Debt Service | 144.8 | 158.0 | 163.9 | 169.4 | 179.0 | 187.2 | | 197.1 | 207.5 | 218.4 | 229.9 | 242.0 |
| Grants | 372.8 | 379.6 | 377.9 | 349.6 | 365.7 | 340.0 | | 333.8 | 327.7 | 321.7 | 315.9 | 310.1 |
| Medicaid | 637.0 | 661.8 | 668.0 | 689.1 | 739.7 | 762.0 | | 789.8 | 818.6 | 848.5 | 879.4 | 911.5 |
| Contractual Services | 484.0 | 517.3 | 511.9 | 513.6 | 537.6 | 542.0 | | 554.4 | 567.1 | 580.1 | 593.4 | 607.0 |
| Supplies & Materials | 63.7 | 69.9 | 68.0 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 62.0 | | 61.7 | 61.3 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 60.3 |
| Capital Outlay | 19.6 | 18.8 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 | | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| FY Budgetary Expenditures | 3,658.5 | 3,794.0 | 3,832.6 | 3,913.7 | 4,106.1 | 4,172.2 | | 4,290.6 | 4,414.6 | 4,544.4 | 4,680.4 | 4,822.7 |

Comments:

Forecast is based on the annual average growth rate for each category FY2013-FY2018(June Estimate).

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;
December 18, 2017

## Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

| *December-17 DEFAC Meeting* | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Revenue Category | Actual Collections | DEFAC Sep-17 | % B over A | DEFAC Dec-17 | % D over A | $ Increase D over B |
| **Personal Income Tax** | **1,548.1** | **1,609.9** | **4.0%** | **1,609.9** | **4.0%** | **0.0** |
| **Less: Refunds** | **(214.9)** | **(225.2)** | **4.8%** | **(225.2)** | **4.8%** | **0.0** |
| **PIT Less Refunds** | **1,333.2** | **1,384.7** | **3.9%** | **1,384.7** | **3.9%** | **0.0** |
| Franchise Tax | 714.5 | 830.9 | 16.3% | 830.9 | 16.3% | 0.0 |
| Limited Partnerships & LLC's | 284.3 | 298.5 | 5.0% | 298.5 | 5.0% | 0.0 |
| Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC | 998.8 | 1,129.4 | 13.1% | 1,129.4 | 13.1% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (11.9) | (10.0) | -16.1% | (10.0) | -16.1% | 0.0 |
| Net Franchise + LP/LLC | 986.9 | 1,119.4 | 13.4% | 1,119.4 | 13.4% | 0.0 |
| **Business Entity Fees** | **110.8** | **113.0** | **2.0%** | **113.0** | **2.0%** | **0.0** |
| **Uniform Commercial Code** | **19.5** | **22.4** | **14.6%** | **22.4** | **14.6%** | **0.0** |
| Abandoned Property | 554.0 | 554.0 | 0.0% | 554.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (104.8) | (110.0) | 4.9% | (85.0) | -18.9% | 25.0 |
| Abandoned Prop Less Refunds | 449.2 | 444.0 | -1.1% | 469.0 | 4.4% | 25.0 |
| **Gross Receipts Tax** | **239.5** | **245.5** | **2.5%** | **241.6** | **0.9%** | **(3.9)** |
| **Lottery** | **205.1** | **205.6** | **0.2%** | **211.5** | **3.1%** | **5.9** |
| Corporation Income Tax | 157.4 | 146.4 | -7.0% | 146.4 | -7.0% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (36.6) | (57.0) | 55.8% | (70.0) | 91.3% | (13.0) |
| CIT Less Refunds | 120.8 | 89.4 | -26.0% | 76.4 | -36.7% | (13.0) |
| **Realty Transfer Tax** | **96.4** | **148.4** | **54.0%** | **142.0** | **47.3%** | **(6.4)** |
| **Cigarette Taxes** | **112.3** | **122.0** | **8.6%** | **122.0** | **8.6%** | **0.0** |
| Bank Franchise Tax | 88.2 | 89.5 | 1.5% | 88.3 | 0.1% | (1.2) |
| Insurance Taxes and Fees | 70.7 | 66.3 | -6.2% | 66.3 | -6.2% | 0.0 |
| Hospital Board and Treatment | 43.5 | 42.4 | -2.4% | 39.7 | -8.6% | (2.7) |
| **Public Utility Tax** | **43.7** | **43.7** | **0.0%** | **43.0** | **-1.6%** | **(0.7)** |
| **Alcoholic Beverage Tax** | **20.6** | **26.2** | **27.3%** | **23.0** | **11.8%** | **(3.2)** |
| **Dividends and Interest** | **3.9** | **10.7** | **175.4%** | **10.7** | **175.4%** | **0.0** |
| **Other Revenues** | **90.9** | **84.8** | **-6.7%** | **84.8** | **-6.7%** | **0.0** |
| Less: Other Refunds | (21.9) | (18.1) | -17.4% | (18.1) | -17.4% | 0.0 |
| Net Receipts | 4,013.2 | 4,239.9 | 5.6% | 4,239.7 | 5.6% | (0.2) |

# Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

| *December-17 DEFAC Meeting* | FY 2019 | | | | | FY 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
| Revenue Category | DEFAC Sep-17 | % G over B | DEFAC Dec-17 | % I over D | $ Increase I over G | DEFAC Sep-17 | % L over G | DEFAC Dec-17 | % N over I | $ Increase N over L |
| **Personal Income Tax** | **1,690.4** | **5.0%** | **1,690.4** | **5.0%** | **0.0** | **1,775.0** | **5.0%** | **1,775.0** | **5.0%** | **0.0** |
| **Less: Refunds** | **(236.5)** | **5.0%** | **(236.5)** | **5.0%** | **0.0** | **(248.3)** | **5.0%** | **(248.3)** | **5.0%** | **0.0** |
| **PIT Less Refunds** | **1,453.9** | **5.0%** | **1,453.9** | **5.0%** | **0.0** | **1,526.7** | **5.0%** | **1,526.7** | **5.0%** | **0.0** |
| Franchise Tax | 835.8 | 0.6% | 835.8 | 0.6% | 0.0 | 838.9 | 0.4% | 838.9 | 0.4% | 0.0 |
| Limited Partnerships & LLC's | 313.5 | 5.0% | 313.5 | 5.0% | 0.0 | 329.1 | 5.0% | 329.1 | 5.0% | 0.0 |
| Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC | 1,149.3 | 1.8% | 1,149.3 | 1.8% | 0.0 | 1,168.0 | 1.6% | 1,168.0 | 1.6% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (10.0) | 0.0% | (10.0) | 0.0% | 0.0 | (10.0) | 0.0% | (10.0) | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Net Franchise + LP/LLC | 1,139.3 | 1.8% | 1,139.3 | 1.8% | 0.0 | 1,158.0 | 1.6% | 1,158.0 | 1.6% | 0.0 |
| **Business Entity Fees** | **115.3** | **2.0%** | **115.3** | **2.0%** | **0.0** | **117.6** | **2.0%** | **117.6** | **2.0%** | **0.0** |
| **Uniform Commercial Code** | **22.8** | **1.8%** | **22.8** | **1.8%** | **0.0** | **24.1** | **5.7%** | **24.1** | **5.7%** | **0.0** |
| Abandoned Property | 475.0 | -14.3% | 500.0 | -9.7% | 25.0 | 475.0 | 0.0% | 475.0 | -5.0% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (122.5) | 11.4% | (110.0) | 29.4% | 12.5 | (115.0) | -6.1% | (105.0) | -4.5% | 10.0 |
| Abandoned Prop Less Refunds | 352.5 | -20.6% | 390.0 | -16.8% | 37.5 | 360.0 | 2.1% | 370.0 | -5.1% | 10.0 |
| **Gross Receipts Tax** | **257.8** | **5.0%** | **253.7** | **5.0%** | **(4.1)** | **270.7** | **5.0%** | **266.4** | **5.0%** | **(4.3)** |
| **Lottery** | **206.9** | **0.6%** | **210.8** | **-0.3%** | **3.9** | **207.1** | **0.1%** | **211.0** | **0.1%** | **3.9** |
| Corporation Income Tax | 140.0 | -4.4% | 140.0 | -4.4% | 0.0 | 140.0 | 0.0% | 140.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Less: Refunds | (35.0) | -38.6% | (35.0) | -50.0% | 0.0 | (36.8) | 5.1% | (36.8) | 5.1% | 0.0 |
| CIT Less Refunds | 105.0 | 17.4% | 105.0 | 37.4% | 0.0 | 103.3 | -1.6% | 103.3 | -1.6% | 0.0 |
| **Realty Transfer Tax** | **162.9** | **9.8%** | **156.3** | **10.1%** | **(6.6)** | **170.2** | **4.5%** | **163.4** | **4.5%** | **(6.8)** |
| **Cigarette Taxes** | **125.7** | **3.0%** | **125.7** | **3.0%** | **0.0** | **123.2** | **-2.0%** | **123.2** | **-2.0%** | **0.0** |
| Bank Franchise Tax | 93.6 | 4.6% | 93.6 | 6.0% | 0.0 | 95.4 | 1.9% | 95.4 | 1.9% | 0.0 |
| Insurance Taxes and Fees | 74.1 | 11.8% | 74.1 | 11.8% | 0.0 | 70.0 | -5.5% | 70.0 | -5.5% | 0.0 |
| Hospital Board and Treatment | 42.8 | 0.9% | 40.0 | 0.8% | (2.8) | 43.1 | 0.7% | 40.4 | 1.0% | (2.7) |
| **Public Utility Tax** | **38.7** | **-11.4%** | **38.0** | **-11.6%** | **(0.7)** | **38.7** | **0.0%** | **38.0** | **0.0%** | **(0.7)** |
| **Alcoholic Beverage Tax** | **28.6** | **9.2%** | **25.4** | **10.2%** | **(3.3)** | **29.0** | **NA** | **25.9** | **2.0%** | **(3.2)** |
| **Dividends and Interest** | **11.1** | **3.7%** | **11.1** | **3.7%** | **0.0** | **12.6** | **13.5%** | **12.6** | **13.5%** | **0.0** |
| **Other Revenues** | **79.2** | **-6.6%** | **79.2** | **-6.6%** | **0.0** | **81.1** | **2.4%** | **81.1** | **2.4%** | **0.0** |
| Less: Other Refunds | (17.8) | -1.7% | (17.8) | -1.7% | 0.0 | (17.5) | -1.7% | (17.5) | -1.7% | 0.0 |
| Net Receipts | 4,292.4 | 1.2% | 4,316.4 | 1.8% | 23.9 | 4,413.3 | 2.8% | 4,409.6 | 2.2% | (3.8) |

# Table 3. Balance and Appropriations Worksheet

## FY 2018 EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Spending Authority | $4,322.8 |
| Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2018 | ($140.6) |
| Less: Reversions | ($10.0) |
| Total Expenditures | $4,172.2 |

## FY 2018 BALANCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Expenditures | $4,172.2 |
| vs. FY 2018 Revenues | 4,239.7 |
| Operating Balance | 67.5 |
| Prior Year Cash Balance | $474.9 |
| Cumulative Cash Balance | 542.4 |
| Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2018 | (140.6) |
| Less: Budgetary Reserve Account | ($231.6) |
| Unencumbered Cash Balance 6/30 | $170.2 |

## FY 2019 APPROPRIATION LIMITS

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2019 Revenue Estimate | $4,316.4 |
| Unencumbered Cash Balance from FY 18 | $170.2 |
| 100% Appropriation Limit | $4,486.5 |
| 98% Appropriation Limit | $4,396.8 |
| Prior 98% Appropriation Limit | $4,373.5 |
| Increase (Decrease) from Prior Meeting | $23.3 |
| Sept. 2017 98% Appropriation Limit | $4,373.5 |
| Increase (Decrease) from September 2017 | $23.3 |

Table 4.

| Delaware Department of Transportation<br>FY 2018 Expenditures, Through November 30, 2017 | | | | | | | | | 42% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2016 Actual | FY2017 Actual | FY2018 Appropriation | SEPTEMBER FY2018 Forecast | DECEMBER FY2018 Forecast | $ difference | $ difference Forecast V. FY2017 Actual | FY2018 YTD Spend | % spent YTD |
| **Operations** | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt Service | 101.4 | 94.0 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 91.6 | (2.9) | (2.4) | 76.2 | 83% |
| Personnel Costs | 87.7 | 91.5 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 0.0 | (0.5) | 38.7 | 43% |
| Operations/Capital Outlay | 60.5 | 56.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 23.3 | 36% |
| Transit Operations (DTC) | 85.4 | 87.8 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 37.4 | 42% |
| Total Expenditures - Operations | 335.0 | 329.7 | 340.0 | 340.0 | 337.1 | (2.9) | 7.4 | 175.6 | 52% |
| **State Capital** | | | | | | | | | |
| Road System | 114.8 | 135.1 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 59.8 | 42% |
| Grants & Allocations | 20.0 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 52% |
| Support Systems | 48.4 | 37.8 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 32% |
| Transit | 13.6 | 21.9 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 16% |
| Total Expenditures- State Capital | 196.8 | 217.5 | 238.6 | 238.6 | 238.6 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 90.7 | 38% |
| **Federal Capital** | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Capital | 217.7 | 215.9 | 254.0 | 254.0 | 254.0 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 102.3 | 40% |
| **US301 Capital** | | | | | | | | | |
| GARVEE Bonds | 14.3 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Toll Revenue Bonds | 21.4 | 112.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 4.9 | (3.7) | (107.5) | 1.1 | 22% |
| TIFIA Loan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 138.1 | (10.0) | 138.1 | 65.3 | 47% |
| Total US301 | 35.7 | 129.5 | 156.7 | 156.7 | 143.0 | (13.7) | 30.6 | 66.4 | 46% |
| Total Expenditures - Capital | 450.2 | 562.9 | 649.3 | 649.3 | 635.6 | (13.7) | 72.7 | 259.4 | 41% |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 785.2 | 892.6 | 989.3 | 989.3 | 972.7 | (16.6) | 80.1 | 435.0 | 45% |

Table 5.

| DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION<br>Transportation Trust Fund Revenues | | | | Fiscal 2018 | | | Fiscal 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY16 | FY17 | % Chg. | 9/18/2017 Approved | **12/18/2017 Recomm** | % Chg. FY 17 | 9/18/2017 Approved | **12/18/2017 Recomm** | % Chg. FY 18 |
| **TOLL ROAD REVENUES:** | | | | | | | | | |
| I95 Newark Plaza | $129.9 | $133.7 | 2.9% | $135.0 | **$135.0** | 1.0% | $136.4 | **$136.4** | 1.0% |
| Route 1 Toll Road | 59.8 | 61.3 | 2.5% | $62.8 | **$62.8** | 2.5% | $64.0 | **$64.0** | 1.9% |
| Concessions | 2.6 | 2.5 | -3.8% | $2.5 | **$2.5** | 0.0% | $2.5 | **$2.5** | 0.0% |
| **Total Toll Road Revenues** | 192.3 | 197.5 | 2.7% | $200.3 | **$200.3** | 1.4% | $202.9 | **$202.9** | 1.3% |
| **MOTOR FUEL TAX ADMIN.** | 126.5 | 132.1 | 4.4% | $128.0 | **$132.1** | (0.0%) | $128.0 | **$132.1** | 0.0% |
| **DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES** | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicle Document Fees | 107.7 | 116.3 | 8.0% | $117.5 | **$117.5** | 1.0% | $119.3 | **$119.3** | 1.5% |
| Motor Vehicle Registration Fees | 52.4 | 54.5 | 4.0% | $55.0 | **$55.0** | 1.0% | $55.8 | **$55.8** | 1.5% |
| Other DMV Revenues | 38.0 | 40.2 | 5.8% | $40.1 | **$40.1** | -0.3% | $40.7 | **$40.7** | 1.5% |
| **Total DMV Revenues** | 198.1 | 211.0 | 6.5% | $212.6 | **$212.6** | 0.8% | $215.8 | **$215.8** | 1.5% |
| **OTHER TRANSPORTATION REV.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Transportation Rev | 11.5 | 13.7 | 19.1% | $12.6 | **$12.6** | -7.9% | $12.6 | **$12.6** | 0.0% |
| Investment Income(Net) | 5.0 | 0.3 | -94.0% | $3.0 | **$3.0** | 0.0% | $3.0 | **$3.0** | 0.0% |
| **Total Other Transp. Revenue** | 16.5 | 14.0 | -15.2% | $15.6 | **$15.6** | 11.4% | $15.6 | **$15.6** | 0.0% |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | $533.4 | $554.6 | 4.0% | $556.5 | **$560.6** | 1.1% | $562.3 | **$566.5** | 1.0% |
| | | | | | $4.1 | | | $4.1 | |